[cix] Dr. Harvey Clare, "The Relationship of the Hospital for Insane to the General Practitioner," Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane 8.4 (July, 1915), 161-69.

[cx] J.M. Forster, M.D., "Reception Hospitals for Cases of Mental Disease," Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane 7.3 (April, 1914), 127-31.

[cxi] Archives of Ontario, Provincial Secretary's Correspondence, RG 8-5, W.D. McPherson Files 1916-1919, Letter from Dr. Harvey Clare to Inspector W.W. Dunlop of January 15, 1918, Container 100, Toronto Hospital for the Insane, Reception Hospital Folder.

[cxii] Archives of Ontario, Provincial Secretary's Correspondence, RG 8-5, W.D. McPherson Files (1916-1919), "Memorandum [of December 6, 1918] for the Honourable W.D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary," Container 100, Toronto Hospital for the Insane, Reception Hospital Folder.

[cxiii] Archives of Ontario, Provincial Secretary's Correspondence, RG 8-5, W.D. McPherson Files (1916-1919), Notes of Deputation re Toronto Reception Hospital Representing the Board of Control, Members of the Medical Profession, Local Council of Women, and Other Bodies Interested, Container 100, Toronto Hospital for the Insane, Reception Hospital.

[cxiv] The Toronto Psychiatric Hospital opened to receive patients on November 30, 1925.

[cxv] C.K. Clarke, "Notes of a Clinical Case. The Case of Wm. B. -- Moral Imbecility," The Bulletin of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane 7.4 (July, 1914): 207-31.

[cxvi] C.K. Clarke, "The Defective Immigrant," Public Health Journal 7 (November, 1916): 462-65. See also "The Need of a Psychiatric Clinic," Bulletin of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane 8.3 (April, 1915): 103-8. Clarke calls this clinic, which appears to have succeeded the "Ward Clinic" in 1914, the "Feeble-Minded Clinic" and describes it as "a department thoroughly equipped and officered" for the study of "heredity, environment, and other social conditions playing important parts in the development both of imbecility and psychoses" (107). One of its workers was Clarence Hincks, the associate medical director and secretary of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, of which Clarke became medical director in 1918. This appears to be the same facility referred to as the "Mental Deficiency Clinic" in an article by C.R. Myers, "Notes on the History of Psychology in Canada," The Canadian Psychologist 6 (January, 1965): 4-19. From 1914 till 1920 there was also a Reception Hospital, for the treatment of incipient insanity. It was replaced by the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, which opened in December, 1925. To Jennifer Stephen in Mental Hygiene, Mental Defect and Mental Age: The `Feebleminded Woman' and the Work of the Toronto Psychiatric Clinic, 1900-1927 (Unpublished Master's Thesis, Graduate Department of Education, University of Toronto: Toronto, 1995), the fact that Clarke's clinic was run under the auspices of the Social Service Department indicates "the reluctance of the established medical profession to endorse the form and application of psychiatry practised by Clarke and Hincks" (8).

[cxvii] C.K. Clarke, "The Story of the Toronto General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic," Canadian Journal of Mental Hygiene 1.1 (1919): 30-37.

[cxviii] C.K. Clarke, "Juvenile Delinquency and Mental Defect," Canadian Journal of Mental Hygiene 2 (October, 1920): 228-32.